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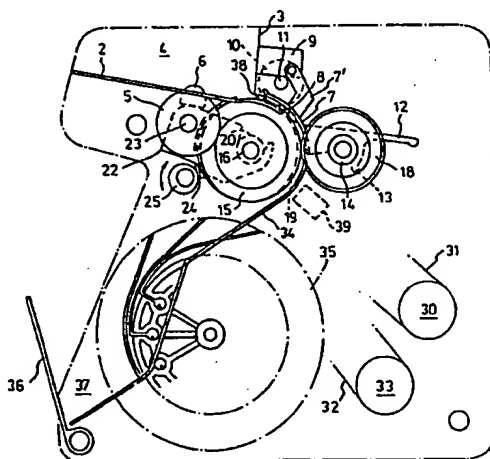
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Sheet feeding apparatus.

Sheet feeding apparatus for feeding sheets from an input station (4) to an output station (37) comprises selectively actuable stripper means (10, 19) for feeding single sheets from the input station to continuously operable transport means (15, 14, 35) which feeds the single sheets to the output station. Sheet detection means (39) is provided for checking one or more characteristics of the sheets fed by the stripper means. The arrangement is such that if the detection means (39) detects the presence of a bad sheet, the stripper means (10, 19) is stopped while the transport means (15, 18, 35) transports the bad sheet to the output station (37).



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DE LA RUE SYSTEMS LIMITED

52/2112/02

SHEET FEEDING APPARATUS

The invention relates to sheet feeding apparatus for feeding sheets from an input station to an output station. In particular, such sheet feeding apparatus may be incorporated in sorting or counting apparatus such as banknote counting apparatus.

There is a continuing need for small compact sorting and counting apparatus which can rapidly sort or count sheets and which does not take up a great deal of space. One problem with such compact apparatus is that where it is desired to stop the feeding of sheets, for example when a bad sheet is detected, the apparatus will immediately cease operating and the complete drive system will stop. This leads to undesirable wear on the system.

By "bad sheet", we include a sheet which is fed simultaneously with another sheet which would result in two sheets being counted as one, folded sheets, or, particularly in the case of banknotes, a sheet which has failed a check for authenticity.

In accordance with the present invention, sheet feeding apparatus for feeding sheets from an input station to an output station comprises stripper means for feeding single sheets from the input station to transport means which feeds single sheets to the output station; and drive means for continuously driving the transport means and selectively driving the stripper means, the arrangement being such that the stripper means may be selectively stopped while any sheets already fed to the transport means will be transported to the output station by the transport means under the control of the drive means.

This apparatus avoids the problem of the prior art by allowing the drive means continually to drive the from the stripper means when required.

In one example, the apparatus may further comprise sheet detection means for checking one or more characteristics of the sheets fed by the stripper means, the sheet detection means stopping the stripper means
5 when the presence of a bad sheet, as hereinbefore defined, is detected. Thus, if a bad sheet is detected, the bad sheet will be fed out of the machine by the transport means but no further sheets will be fed by the stripper means, which is stopped. Thus an operator can
10 easily take out the bad sheet from the output station and then reactuate the stripper means. Another useful advantage of the invention is that the feed can be stopped once a complete batch quantity has been fed and this quantity can be preprogrammed. In another example,
15 if it is necessary to divert selected sheets, for example bad sheets, a diverter can be moved into the sheet path as soon as the bad note is detected while at the same time the stripper wheel can be stopped so that no further notes are fed until the diverter is moved out of the
20 path. Thus, rapid actuation of the diverter is only required to insert it into the sheet path.

Conveniently, the apparatus may further include means for stopping the drive means a predetermined time interval after the stripper means has been stopped. An
25 example of such a time interval is 10 seconds.

Preferably, the transport means comprises at least one drive roll in contact with an auxiliary roll to define a nip into which sheets are fed by the stripper means. The stripper means may comprise a stripper roller
30 cooperating with at least one separation roller. It is particularly convenient if the stripper roller is mounted on a shaft having a larger diameter than a shaft on which the or each drive roll is mounted, the stripper roller shaft being eccentrically mounted about the drive roll
35 shaft. The eccentric mounting may be achieved by

mounting the stripper roller shaft to a pivoted cradle. With this arrangement the stripper roller can be urged against the or each separation roller by causing the cradle to pivot appropriately. This is particularly
5 advantageous in minimising the space required by the stripper means and the transport means.

Preferably, the stripper means and transport means are driven by separate motors but the stripper means could be connected to a transport means drive motor via a
10 clutch.

Conveniently the apparatus further comprises a guide surface extending between the stripper means and the transport means. It is possible that due to wear or other reasons the stripper means may not successfully
15 feed single sheets from the input station to the transport means and two or more sheets may become jammed in the sheet path. Preferably therefore where the apparatus further comprises a guide surface, the guide surface is pivotally mounted to a housing of the
20 apparatus and is movable between a first position in which sheets are guided to the transport means and a second position enabling access to the sheet path between the stripper means and the transport means. The guide surface is preferably securable in the first position and
25 this may be achieved with a clip attached to a non-rotatable shaft of the apparatus. This may be the shaft supporting the auxiliary rolls of the drive means.

An example of sheet feeding apparatus in accordance with the present invention will now be described with
30 reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a side view of the apparatus;

Figure 2 is a part sectional view illustrating the stripper means and transport means in more detail; and,

Figure 3 is a view taken on the line 3-3 in Figure 2.

• The apparatus illustrated in the drawings is a banknote counting apparatus but for clarity the means for detecting the banknotes passing through the apparatus to enable the notes to be counted has been shown only schematically. This will however be of a conventional form.

The apparatus comprises a metal housing 1 supporting a base plate 2 and an end plate 3 of an input hopper 4. Two conventional picker wheels 5 are rotatably mounted to the housing 1 and have radially outwardly projecting bosses 6 which, as the picker wheels rotate, periodically protrude through slots in the base plate 2.

A guide plate 7 having a curved guide surface 8 is pivotally mounted by an arm 7' to a lug 9 attached to the end plate 3. Two separation rollers 10 (only one shown in the drawings) are rotatably mounted to a shaft 11. A cantilevered arm 12 is connected to the guide plate 7 and includes a spring clip 13. When the guide plate 7 is in its first position shown, the spring clip 13 is located around a stationary shaft 14. If it is desired to cause the plate 7 to pivot away from its first position, the clip 13 is simply unclipped from the shaft 14 and pivoted in an anti-clockwise direction (as seen in Figure 1) allowing the operator access to the note feed path so that a note jam can be cleared.

A pair of drive rolls 15 are non-rotatably mounted to a drive shaft 16 which is rotatably mounted to the housing 1. Each drive roll 15 has an outer annular portion 17 of rubber. Each drive roll 15 contacts a respective auxiliary roll 18 rotatably mounted on the shaft 14. For clarity, the guide plate 7 has been omitted from Figure 2.

A stripper roller 19 is rotatably mounted on a shaft 20 having a larger diameter than the shaft 16 about which it is positioned. The shaft 20 is secured between a pair

of arms 21 of a cradle 22. The cradle 22 is rotatably mounted to an auxiliary drive shaft 23 on which the picker wheels 5 are mounted. The cradle 22 has a cam portion 24 which engages a cam 25 rotatably mounted to the housing 1. (The cam 25 has been omitted from Figure 3) Manual rotation of the cam 25 forces the stripper roller 19 into engagement with the separation rollers 10. A portion of the outer surface of the stripper roller 19 is formed by a rubber section 26 which engages the separation rollers 10. The stripper roller 19 also has a central, annular, toothed groove 27. The auxiliary drive shaft 23 carries non-rotatably a toothed drive wheel 28 mounted in alignment with the groove 27 of the stripper roller 19. A toothed drive belt 29 extends around the drive wheel 28 and into engagement with that part of the groove 27 remote from the auxiliary drive shaft 23.

A drive motor 30 (shown schematically in Figure 1) continuously drives the drive shaft 16 via a drive belt 31. The connection between the drive belt 31 and the drive shaft 16 has been omitted for clarity. The auxiliary drive shaft 23 is driven via a drive belt 32 by a drive motor 33.

A guide plate 34 extends from adjacent the nips formed between the drive rolls 15 and auxiliary rolls 18 to a conventional stacker wheel 35 rotatably mounted on the housing 1. The guide plate 34 together with an end plate 36 define an output hopper 37.

In use, a stack of banknotes is placed in the input hopper 4. The drive motors 30,33 are actuated so that both the drive shaft 16 and the auxiliary drive shaft 23 rotate. Rotation of the picker wheels 5 causes banknotes at the bottom of the stack to be urged towards a nip 38 between the stripper roller 19 and the separation rollers 10. The separation rollers 10 have been omitted in Figure 2 for clarity. As the stripper roller 19 rotates in

response to the rotation of the auxiliary drive shaft 23, the rubber section 26 will engage the adjacent note and carry this note past the guide surface 8 and into the nip formed between the auxiliary rolls 18 and drive rolls 15.

5 The engagement between the stripper roller 19 and separation rollers 10 will prevent more than one note being fed by the stripper roller 19. Detection means 39 (shown in phantom) including a controlling microcomputer will check the note fed for authenticity and if it

10 determines that the note is not authentic, the drive motor 33 will be braked so that the shaft 23 will stop and the stripper roller 19 will stop rotating and thus prevent further notes from being fed from the stack in the input hopper 4. However, irrespective of the

15 decision of the detecting means, the note will be fed between the drive rolls 15 and the auxiliary rolls 18 due to the continuous rotation of the shaft 16, the note being fed along the guide plate 34 into the stacker wheel 35 which is being rotated by the drive motor 30 and which

20 will stack the note fed in the output hopper 37. If that note is not authentic then no more notes will be fed from the input hopper 4 and it is a simple matter for the operator to pick the bad note from the top of the stack in the output hopper 37.

25 The auxiliary rolls 18 in conjunction with the shaft 14 may be utilised to detect the passage of more than one note using detection means such as that shown in our European Patent Specification No. 0063159. This detection means may then output a suitable signal when

30 two or more notes are detected, this signal causing engagement of the brake to stop the shaft 23 from rotating. The detection means 39 may be of any conventional type for checking banknotes for authenticity. Typically the detection means 39 and other

35 detection means will include a microcomputer for stopping

the stripper roller 19 when a bad note is detected or a predetermined number of sheets have been fed.

As may best be seen in Figure 2, it is desirable for the outer surface of the stripper roller 19 adjacent the nips between the rollers 15, 18 to be aligned with the 5 nips. This is so that the rubber portions 26 will not rub the notes so that there is no significant wear and the notes are not dragged into the feed.

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CLAIMS

1. Sheet feeding apparatus for feeding sheets from an input station (4) to an output station (37), the apparatus comprising stripper means (10,19) for feeding
5 single sheets from the input station (4) to transport means (15,18,35) which feeds single sheets to the output station (37); and drive means (30,33) for continuously driving the transport means and selectively driving the stripper means, the arrangement being such that the
10 stripper means (19) may be selectively stopped while any sheets already fed to the transport means (15,18,35) will be transported to the output station (37) by the transport means under the control of the drive means.
2. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 1, wherein
15 the transport means comprises at least one drive roll (15) in contact with an auxiliary roll (18) to define a nip into which sheets are fed by the stripper means (10,19).
3. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 1 or claim
20 2, wherein the stripper means comprises a stripper roller (19) cooperating with at least one separation roller (10).
4. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 3, when dependent on claim 2, wherein the stripper roller (19) is
25 mounted on a shaft (20) having a larger diameter than a shaft (16) on which the or each drive roll (15) is mounted, the stripper roller shaft (20) being eccentrically mounted about the drive roll shaft (16).
5. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 4, wherein
30 the stripper roller shaft (20) is mounted to a pivoted cradle (22).
6. Sheet feeding apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising a guide surface (8) extending between the stripper means (10,19) and the
35 transport means (15,18,35).

7. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the guide surface is pivotally mounted to a housing (1) of the apparatus and is movable between a first position in which sheets are guided to the transport means and a
5 second position enabling access to the sheet path between the stripper means and the transport means.

8. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the guide surface (8) is securable in the first position by means of a clip attached to a shaft (14) non-rotatably
10 mounted to the housing (1).

9. Sheet feeding apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the drive means comprises two drive motors, one for driving the stripper means and the other for driving the transport means.

15 10. Sheet feeding apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising sheet detection means (39) for checking one or more characteristics of the sheets fed by the stripper means, the sheet detection means stopping the stripper means (19) when the presence
20 of a bad sheet, as hereinbefore defined, is detected.

11. Banknote feeding apparatus according to any of the preceding claims.

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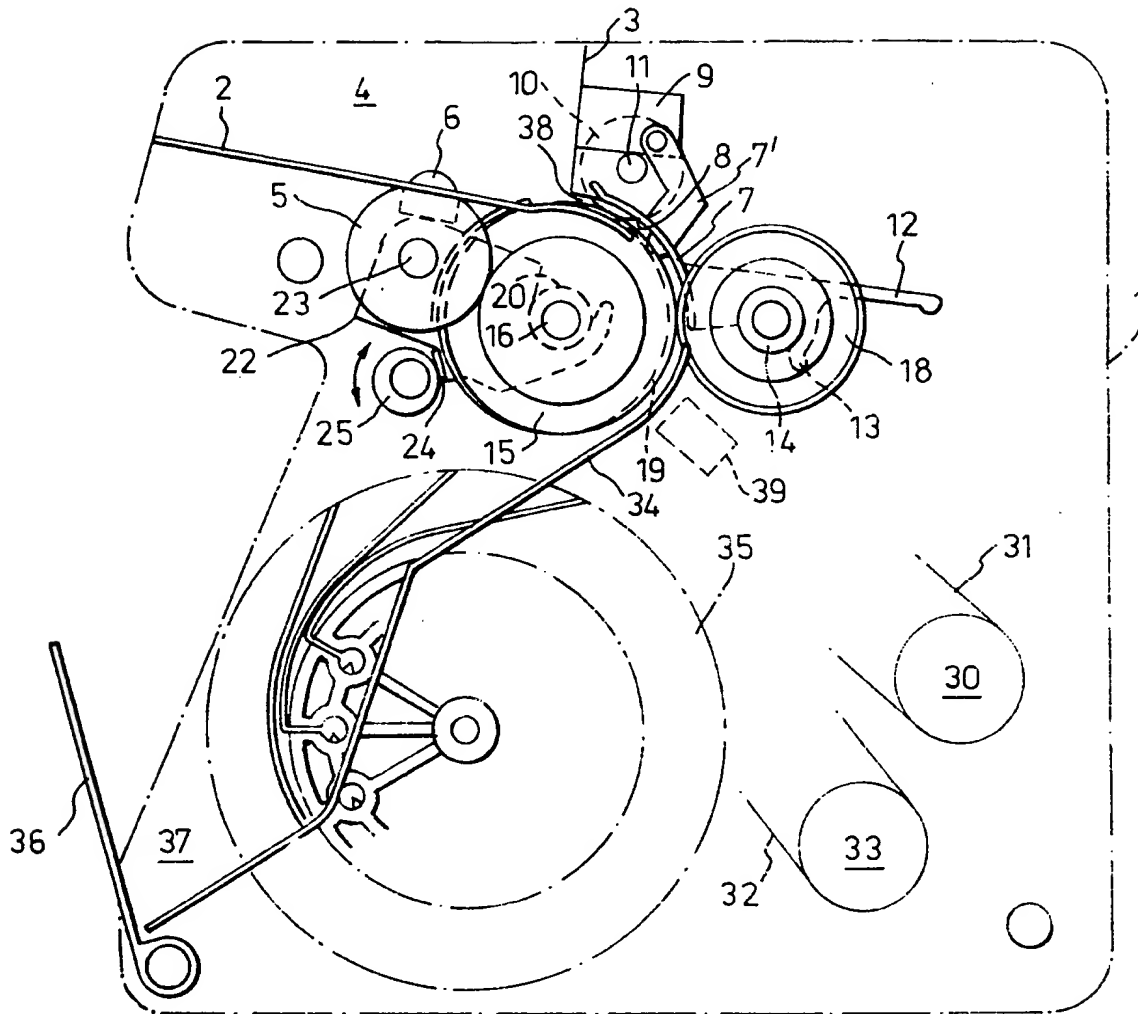
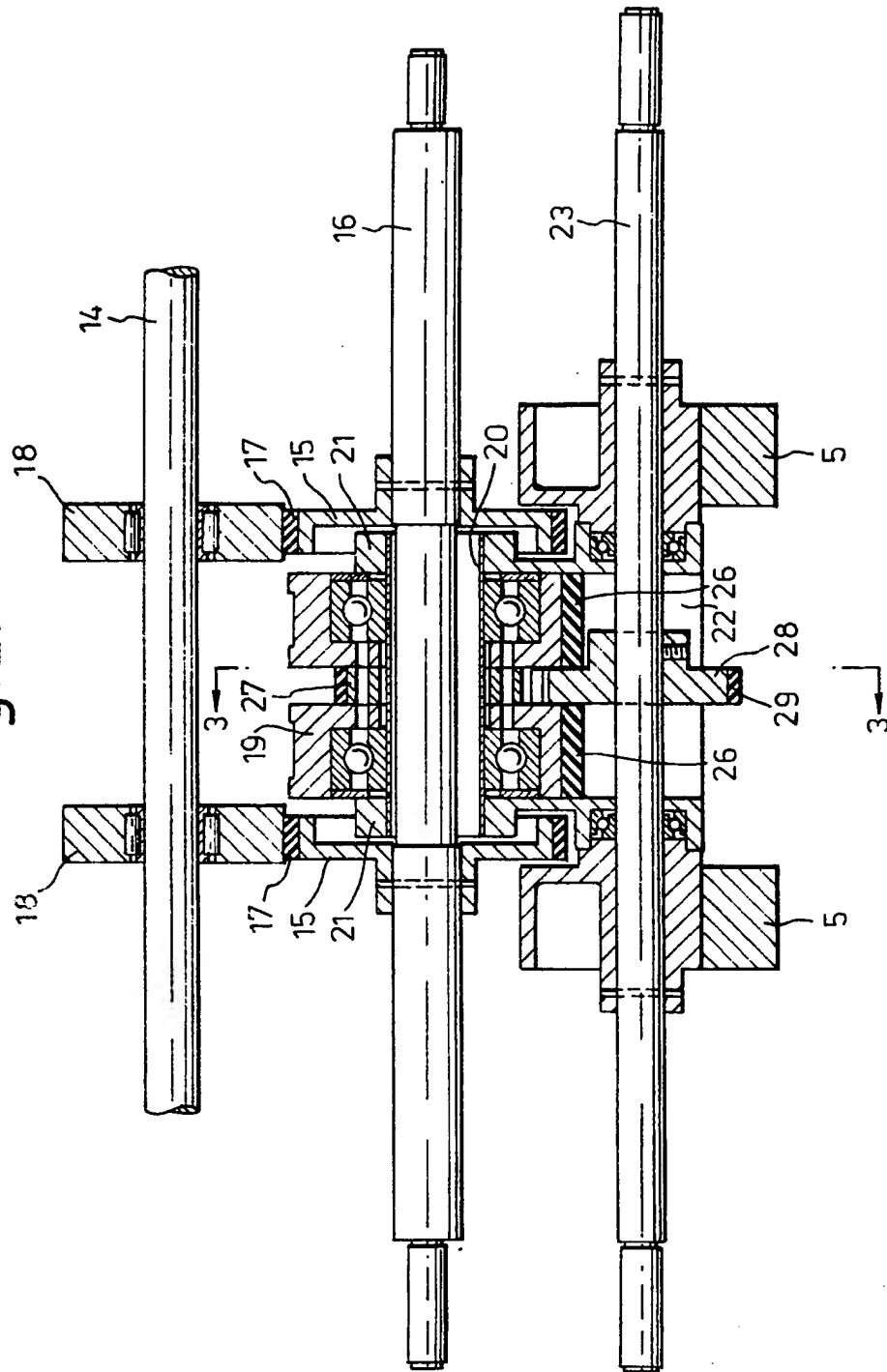
Fig.1.

Fig. 2.



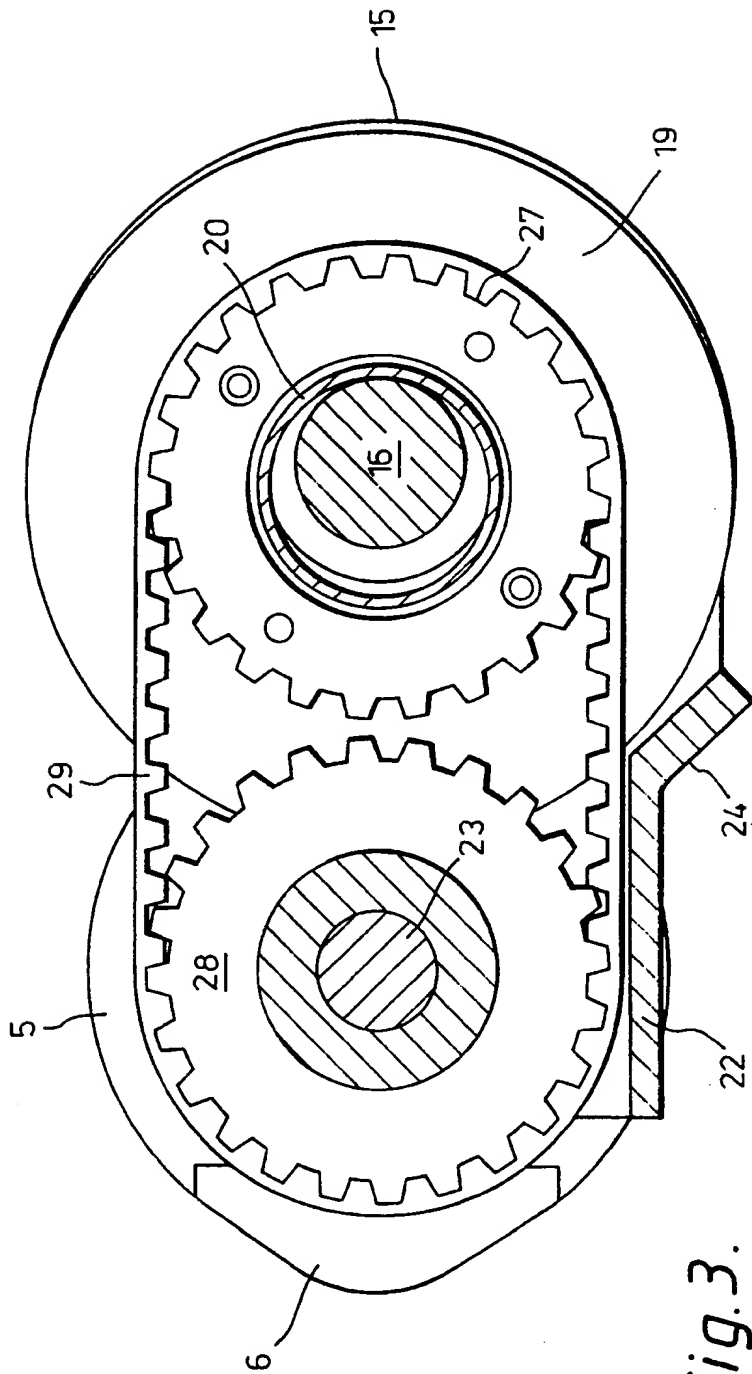


Fig. 3.

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Description

The invention relates to sheet feeding apparatus for feeding sheets from an input station to an output station. In particular, such sheet feeding apparatus may be incorporated in sorting or counting apparatus such as banknote counting apparatus.

There is a continuing need for small compact sorting and counting apparatus which can rapidly sort or count sheets and which does not take up a great deal of space. One problem with such compact apparatus is that where it is desired to stop the feeding of sheets, for example when a bad sheet is detected, the apparatus will immediately cease operating and the complete drive system will stop. This leads to undesirable wear on the system.

By "bad sheet", we include a sheet which is fed simultaneously with another sheet which would result in two sheets being counted as one, folded sheets, or, particularly in the case of banknotes, a sheet which has failed a check for authenticity.

An example of sheet dispensing apparatus is described in EP—A—0011291. This illustrates a dual feed system having a withdrawal device which is selectively actuable via electromagnetic couplings and a transport system defined by belts which is continuously driven. This is a fairly bulky apparatus and in particular provides stripper and separation rollers mounted at a fixed distance relatively to each other. This makes it very difficult to adjust the apparatus to deal with problems of wear during use.

In accordance with the present invention, sheet feeding apparatus for feeding sheets from an input station to an output station comprises stripper means, including a stripper roller cooperating with at least one separation roller, for feeding single sheets from the input station to transport means which feeds single sheets to the output station; and drive means for continuously driving the transport means and selectively driving the stripper means, the transport means comprising at least one drive roll in contact with an auxiliary roll to define a nip into which sheets are fed by the stripper means the arrangement being such that the stripper means may be selectively stopped while any sheets already fed to the transport means will be transported to the output station by the transport means under the control of the drive means, and is characterised in that the stripper roller is mounted on a shaft having a larger diameter than a shaft on which the or each drive roll is mounted, the stripper roller shaft being eccentrically mounted about the drive roll shaft.

This apparatus avoids the problem of the prior art by allowing the drive means continually to drive the transport means while selectively disconnecting the drive means from the stripper means when required. The invention also deals with the problems of wear mentioned above by allowing the stripper roller shaft to be eccentrically

mounted about the drive roll shaft leading to a considerable compactness of construction but with the possibility of adjusting the relative positions of the separation and stripper rollers.

In one example, the apparatus, may further comprise sheet detection means for checking one or more characteristics of the sheets fed by the stripper means, the sheet detection means stopping the stripper means when the presence of a bad sheet, as hereinbefore defined, is detected. Thus, if a bad sheet is detected, the bad sheet will be fed out of the machine by the transport means but not further sheets will be fed by the stripper means, which is stopped. Thus an operator can easily take out the bad sheet from the output station and then reactuate the stripper means. Another useful advantage of the invention is that the feed can be stopped once a complete batch quantity has been fed and this quantity can be preprogrammed. In another example, if it is necessary to divert selected sheets, for example bad sheets, a diverter can be moved into the sheet path as soon as the bad note is detected while at the same time the stripper wheel can be stopped so that no further notes are fed until the diverter is moved out of the path. Thus, rapid actuation of the diverter is only required to insert it into the sheet path.

Conveniently, the apparatus may further include means for stopping the drive means a predetermined time interval after the stripper means has been stopped. An example of such a time interval is 10 seconds.

The eccentric mounting may be achieved by mounting the stripper roller shaft to a pivoted cradle. With this arrangement the stripper roller can be urged against the or each separation roller by causing the cradle to pivot appropriately. This is particularly advantageous in minimising the space required by the stripper means and the transport means.

Preferably, the stripper means and transport means are driven by separate motors but the stripper means could be connected to a transport means drive motor via a clutch.

Conveniently the apparatus further comprises a guide surface extending between the stripper means and the transport means. It is possible that due to wear or other reasons the stripper means may not successfully feed single sheets from the input station to the transport means and two or more sheets may become jammed in the sheet path. Preferably therefore where the apparatus further comprises a guide surface, the guide surface is pivotally mounted to a housing of the apparatus and is movable between a first position in which sheets are guided to the transport means and a second position enabling access to the sheet path between the stripper means and the transport means. The guide surface is preferably securable in the first position and this may be achieved with a clip attached to a non-rotatable shaft of the apparatus. This may be the shaft supporting the auxiliary rolls of the drive means.

An example of sheet feeding apparatus in accordance with the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side view of the apparatus;

Figure 2 is a part sectional view illustrating the stripper means and transport means in more detail; and,

Figure 3 is a view taken on the line 3—3 in Figure 2.

The apparatus illustrated in the drawings is a banknote counting apparatus but for clarity the means for detecting the banknotes passing through the apparatus to enable the notes to be counted has been shown only schematically. This will however be of a conventional form.

The apparatus comprises a metal housing 1 supporting a base plate 2 and an end plate 3 of an input hopper 4. Two conventional picker wheels 5 are rotatably mounted to the housing 1 and have radially outwardly projecting bosses 6 which, as the picker wheels rotate, periodically protrude through slots in the base plate 2.

A guide plate 7 having a curved guide surface 8 is pivotally mounted by an arm 7' to a lug 9 attached to the end plate 3. Two separation rollers 10 (only one shown in the drawings) are rotatably mounted to a shaft 11. A cantilevered arm 12 is connected to the guide plate 7 and includes a spring clip 13. When the guide plate 7 is in its first position shown, the spring clip 13 is located around a stationary shaft 14. If it is desired to cause the plate 7 to pivot away from its first position, the clip 13 is simply unclipped from the shaft 14 and pivoted in an anti-clockwise direction (as seen in Figure 1) allowing the operator access to the note feed path so that a note jam can be cleared.

A pair of drive rolls 15 are non-rotatably mounted to a drive shaft 16 which is rotatably mounted to the housing 1. Each drive roll 15 has an outer annular portion 17 of rubber. Each drive roll 15 contacts a respective auxiliary roll 18 rotatably mounted on the shaft 14. For clarity, the guide plate 7 has been omitted from Figure 2.

A stripper roller 19 is rotatably mounted on a shaft 20 having a larger diameter than the shaft 16 about which it is positioned. The shaft 20 is secured between a pair of arms 21 of a cradle 22. The cradle 22 is rotatably mounted to an auxiliary drive shaft 23 on which the picker wheels 5 are mounted. The cradle 22 has a cam portion 24 which engages a cam 25 rotatably mounted to the housing 1. (The cam 25 has been omitted from Figure 3). Manual rotation of the cam 25 adjusts the nip between the stripper roller 19 and the separation rollers 10. A portion of the outer surface of the stripper roller 19 is formed by a rubber section 26 which engages the separation rollers 10. The stripper roller 19 also has a central, annular, toothed groove 27. The auxiliary drive shaft 23 carries non-rotatably a toothed drive wheel 28 mounted in alignment with the groove 27 of the stripper roller 19. A toothed drive belt 29 extends around the drive wheel 28 and into

engagement with that part of the groove 27 remote from the auxiliary drive shaft 23.

A drive motor 30 (shown schematically in Figure 1) continuously drives the drive shaft 16 via a drive belt 31. The connection between the drive belt 31 and the drive shaft 16 has been omitted for clarity. The auxiliary drive shaft 23 is driven via a drive belt 32 by a drive motor 33.

A guide plate 34 extends from adjacent the nips formed between the drive rolls 15 and auxiliary rolls 18 to a conventional stacker wheel 35 rotatably mounted on the housing 1. The guide plate 34 together with an end plate 36 define an output hopper 37.

In use, a stack of banknotes is placed in the input hopper 4. The drive motors 30, 33 are actuated so that both the drive shaft 16 and the auxiliary drive shaft 23 rotate. Rotation of the picker wheels 5 causes banknotes at the bottom of the stack to be urged towards a nip 38 between the stripper roller 19 and the separation rollers 10. The separation rollers 10 have been omitted in Figure 2 for clarity. As the stripper roller 19 rotates in response to the rotation of the auxiliary drive shaft 23, the rubber section 26 will engage the adjacent note and carry this note past the guide surface 8 and into the nip formed between the auxiliary rolls 18 and drive rolls 15. The engagement between the stripper roller 19 and separation rollers 10 will prevent more than one note being fed by the stripper roller 19. Detection means 39 (shown in phantom) including a controlling microcomputer will check the note fed for authenticity and if it determines that the note is not authentic, the drive motor 33 will be braked so that the shaft 23 will stop and the stripper roller 19 will stop rotating and thus prevent further notes from being fed from the stack in the input hopper 4. However, irrespective of the decision of the detecting means, the note will be fed between the drive rolls 15 and the auxiliary rolls 18 due to the continuous rotation of the shaft 16, the note being fed along the guide plate 34 into the stacker wheel 35 which is being rotated by the drive motor 30 and which will stack the note fed in the output hopper 37. If that note is not authentic then no more notes will be fed from the input hopper 4 and it is a simple matter for the operator to pick the bad note from the top of the stack in the output hopper 37.

The auxiliary rolls 18 in conjunction with the shaft 14 may be utilised to detect the passage of more than one note using detection means such as that shown in our European Patent Specification No. 0063159. This detection means may then output a suitable signal when two or more notes are detected, this signal causing engagement of the brake to stop the shaft 23 from rotating. The detection means 39 may be of any conventional type for checking banknotes for authenticity. Typically the detection means 39 and other detection means will include a microcomputer for stopping the stripper roller 19 when a bad note is detected or a predetermined number of sheets have been fed.

As may best be seen in Figure 2, it is desirable for the outer surface of the stripper roller 19 adjacent the nips between the rollers 15, 18 to be aligned with the nips. This is so that the rubber portions 26 will not rub the notes so that there is no significant wear and the notes are not dragged into the feed.

Claims

1. Sheet feeding apparatus for feeding sheets from an input station (4) to an output station (37), the apparatus comprising stripper means (10, 19), including a stripper roller (19) cooperating with at least one separation roller (10), for feeding single sheets from the input station (4) to transport means (15, 18, 35) which feeds single sheets to the output station (37); and drive means (30, 33) for continuously driving the transport means and selectively driving the stripper means, the transport means comprising at least one drive roll (15) in contact with an auxiliary roll (18) to define a nip into which sheets are fed by the stripper means (10, 19) the arrangement being such that the stripper means (19) may be selectively stopped while any sheets already fed to the transport means (15, 18, 35) will be transported to the output station (37) by the transport means under the control of the drive means, characterised in that the stripper roller (19) is mounted on a shaft (20) having a larger diameter than a shaft (16) on which the or each drive roll (15) is mounted, the stripper roller shaft (20) being eccentrically mounted about the drive roll shaft (16).

2. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the stripper roller shaft (20) is mounted to a pivoted cradle (22).

3. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 1 or claim 2, further comprising a guide surface (8) extending between the stripper means (10, 19) and the transport means (15, 18, 35).

4. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the guide surface is pivotally mounted to a housing (1) of the apparatus and is movable between a first position in which sheets are guided to the transport means and a second position enabling access to the sheet path between the stripper means and the transport means.

5. Sheet feeding apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the guide surface (8) is securable in the first position by means of a clip attached to a shaft (14) non-rotatably mounted to the housing (1).

6. Sheet feeding apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the drive means comprises two drive motors, one for driving the stripper means and the other for driving the transport means.

7. Sheet feeding apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising sheet detection means (39) for checking one or more characteristics of the sheets fed by the stripper means, the sheet detection means stopping the stripper means (19) when the presence of a bad sheet is detected.

8. Banknote handling apparatus comprising a sheet feeding apparatus according to any of the preceding claims.

Patentansprüche

1. Bogenzuführvorrichtung zum Zuführen von Bögen von einer Eingangsstation (4) zu einer Ausgangsstation (37), mit Abstreifmitteln (10, 19), einschließlich einer Abstreifrolle (19), die mit wenigstens einer Trennrolle (10) zusammenwirkt, um einzelne Bögen aus der Eingabestation (4) einem Transportmittel (15, 18, 35) zuzuführen, das einzelne Bögen der Ausgabestation (35) zuführt; und Antriebsmitteln (30, 33) für einen kontinuierlichen Antrieb des Transportmittels und einen wählbaren Antrieb der Abstreifmittel, wobei das Transportmittel zur Begrenzung eines Spaltes, in den Bögen durch die Abstreifmittel (10, 19) geleitet werden, wenigstens eine mit einer Hilfsrolle (18) in Berührung stehende Antriebsrolle (15) aufweist, wobei die Anordnung so getroffen ist, daß die Abstreifmittel (19) wählbar angehalten werden können, während bereits dem Transportmittel (15, 18, 35) zugeführte Bögen durch das Transportmittel unter der Steuerung der Antriebsmittel zur Ausgabestation (37) transportiert werden, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abstreifrolle (19) auf einer Welle (20) mit einem größeren Durchmesser als eine Welle (16) angeordnet ist, auf der die oder jede Antriebsrolle (15) gelagert ist, wobei die Abstreifrollenwelle (20) exzentrisch um die Antriebsrollenwelle (16) herum angeordnet ist.

2. Bogenzuführvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Abstreifrollenwelle (20) an einem schwenkbaren Lagergestell (22) angebracht ist.

3. Bogenzuführvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, die ferner eine sich zwischen den Abstreifmitteln (10, 19) und dem Transportmittel (15, 18, 35) erstreckende Führungsfläche (8) aufweist.

4. Bogenzuführvorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, bei der die Führungsfläche schwenkbar an einem Gehäuse (1) der Vorrichtung angebracht und zwischen einer ersten Position, in der die Bögen zum Transportmittel geleitet, und einer zweiten Position bewegbar ist, die einen Zugang zur Bogenlaufbahn zwischen den Abstreifmitteln und dem Transportmittel gestattet.

5. Bogenzuführvorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, bei der die Führungsfläche (8) in der ersten Position mittels einer Klemme, die an einer nicht drehbar am Gehäuse (1) gelagerten Welle (14) angebracht ist, befestigbar ist.

6. Bogenzuführvorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, bei der das Antriebsmittel zwei Antriebsmotoren aufweist, den einen zum Antreiben der Abstreifmittel und den anderen zum Antreiben des Transportmittels.

7. Bogenzuführvorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, die ferner ein Bogenfühlmittel (39) zum Überprüfen eines oder mehrerer Charakteristiken der durch die Abstreifmittel zugeführten Bögen aufweist, wobei das Bogen-

fühlmittel die Abstreifmittel (19) anhält, wenn das Vorhandensein eines schlechten Bogens festgestellt wird.

8. Banknotenhandhabungsvorrichtung mit einer Bogenzuführvorrichtung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'alimentation en feuilles pour appliquer des feuilles, d'un poste d'entrée (4) à un poste de sortie (37), le dispositif comprenant un moyen d'extraction (10, 19) avec un rouleau d'extraction (19) qui coopère avec au moins un rouleau séparateur (10), pour appliquer des feuilles une à une provenant d'un poste d'entrée (4) jusqu'à un moyen de transport (15, 18, 35) qui applique les feuilles une à une au poste de sortie (37); et un moyen d'entraînement (30, 33) pour entraîner en permanence le moyen de transport et entraîner sélectivement le moyen séparateur, le moyen de transport comprenant au moins un rouleau d'entraînement (15) en contact avec un rouleau auxiliaire (18) pour délimiter une zone de contact dans lequel les feuilles sont appliquées par le moyen d'extraction (10, 19) l'agencement étant tel que le moyen d'extraction (19) puisse être arrêté sélectivement alors que des feuilles quelconques déjà appliquées, au moyen de transport (15, 18, 35) seront transportées jusqu'au poste de sortie (37) par le moyen de transport asservi au moyen d'entraînement, caractérisé en ce que le rouleau d'extraction (19) est monté sur un arbre (20) ayant un diamètre plus gros que celui d'un arbre (16) sur lequel le ou chacun des rouleaux d'entraînement (15) est monté, l'arbre (20) du rouleau d'extraction étant excentré par rapport à l'arbre du rouleau d'entraînement (16).

2. Dispositif d'alimentation en feuilles selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'arbre (20) du rou-

leau d'extraction est monté sur un berceau pivotant (22).

3. Dispositif d'alimentation en feuilles selon la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant en outre une surface de guidage (8) disposée entre le moyen d'extraction (10, 19) et le moyen de transport (15, 18, 35).

4. Dispositif d'alimentation en feuilles selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la surface de guidage est montée en pivotement sur un boîtier (1) de l'appareil et mobile entre une première position dans laquelle les feuilles sont guidées vers le moyen de transport et une seconde position donnant accès à la trajectoire de la feuille entre le moyen d'extraction et le moyen de transport.

5. Dispositif d'alimentation en feuilles selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la surface de guidage (8) peut être maintenue dans la première position au moyen d'une pince fixée à un arbre (14) monté de manière à ne pas pouvoir tourner sur le boîtier (1).

6. Dispositif d'alimentation en feuilles selon l'une quelconques des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen d'entraînement comprend deux moteurs d'entraînement, le premier pour entraîner le moyen de transport.

7. Dispositif d'alimentation en feuilles selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un moyen détecteur de feuilles (39) pour vérifier une ou plusieurs caractéristiques des feuilles alimentées par le moyen d'extraction, le moyen de détection des feuilles arrêtant le moyen d'extraction (19) lorsque la présence d'une mauvaise feuille est détectée.

8. Appareil de manipulation des billets de banque comprenant un dispositif d'alimentation en feuilles selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

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Fig. 1.

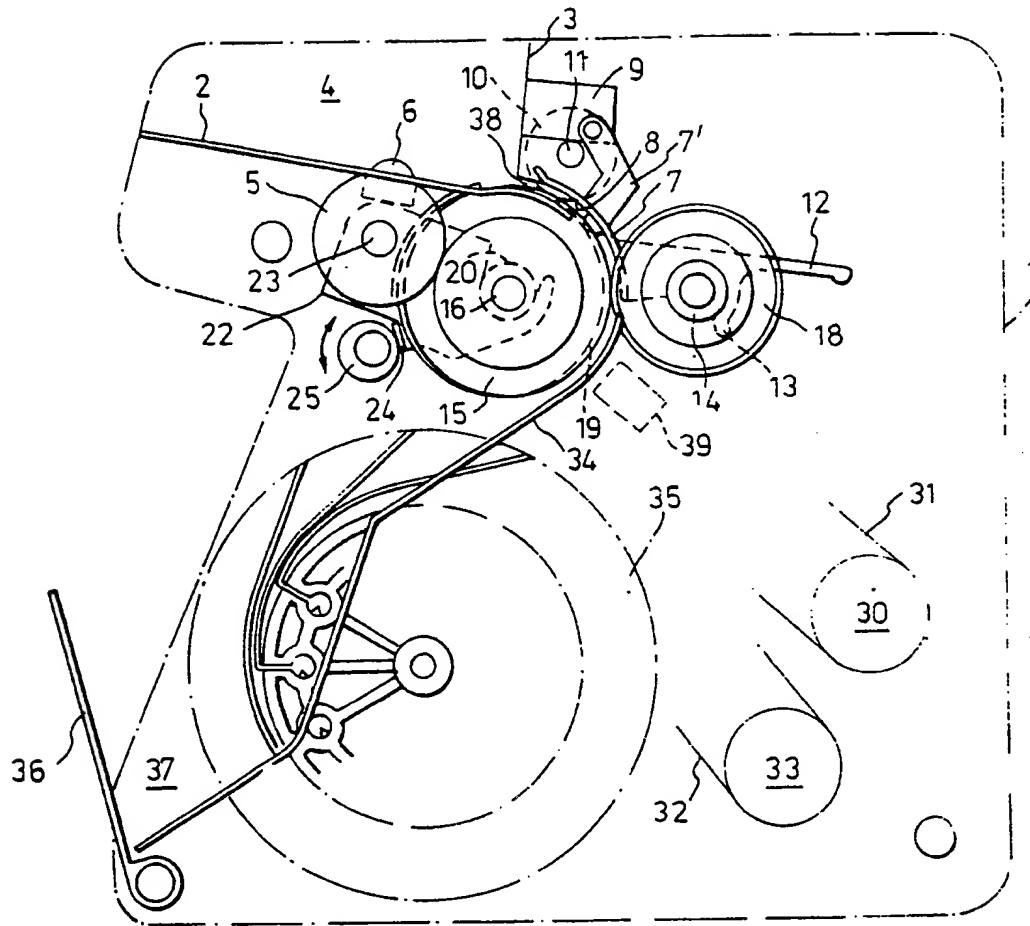


Fig. 2.

